**Supplemental information:**

Tran B. Nguyen,[1]* Matthew M. Coggon,[2] Kelvin H. Bates,[2] Xuan Zhang,[1] Rebecca H. Schwantes,[1] Katherine A. Schilling,[2] Christine L. Loza,[2‡] Richard C. Flagan,[2,3] Paul O. Wennberg,[1,3] and John H. Seinfeld[2,3]

1. Division of Geological and Planetary Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA
2. Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA
3. Division of Engineering and Applied Science, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

**author to whom correspondence should be directed: Tran Nguyen (tbn@caltech.edu)*

[‡] current address: 3M Environmental Laboratory, 3M Center, Building 0260-05-N-17, St. Paul, USA

**Figures and Tables**

**Figure S1:** Purging the volatile 1,4-dihydroxy-2-methyl-2-butene impurity from *cis* β-IEPOX droplets with dry $N_2$ over a heated bulb (60°C) for several hours. The fraction of impurity to IEPOX, as measured by CIMS, was allowed to decay to < 2% before use for experiments.

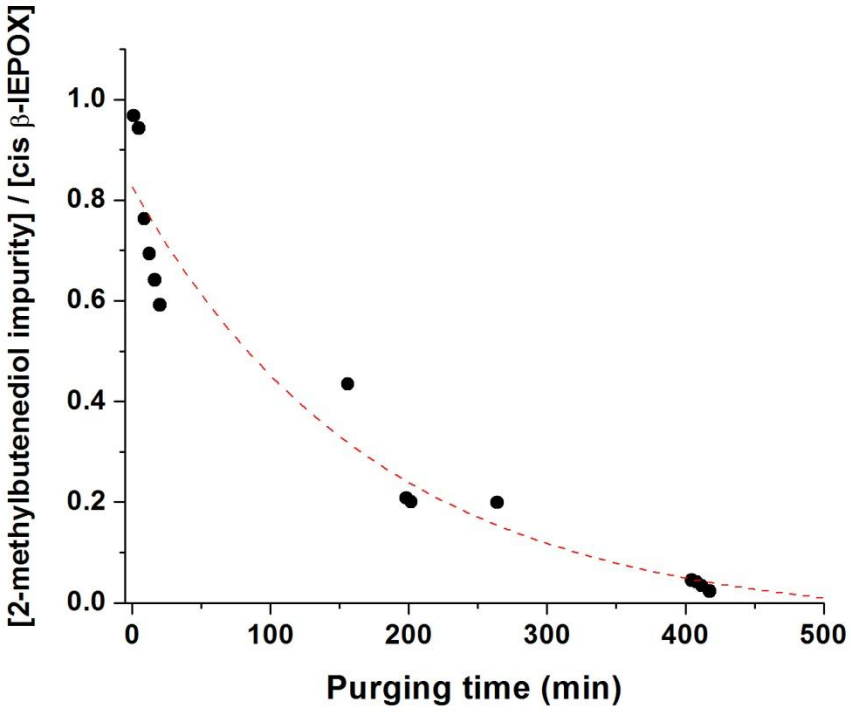

**Figure S2:** Vapor wall loss of *cis* β-IEPOX to the chamber walls.

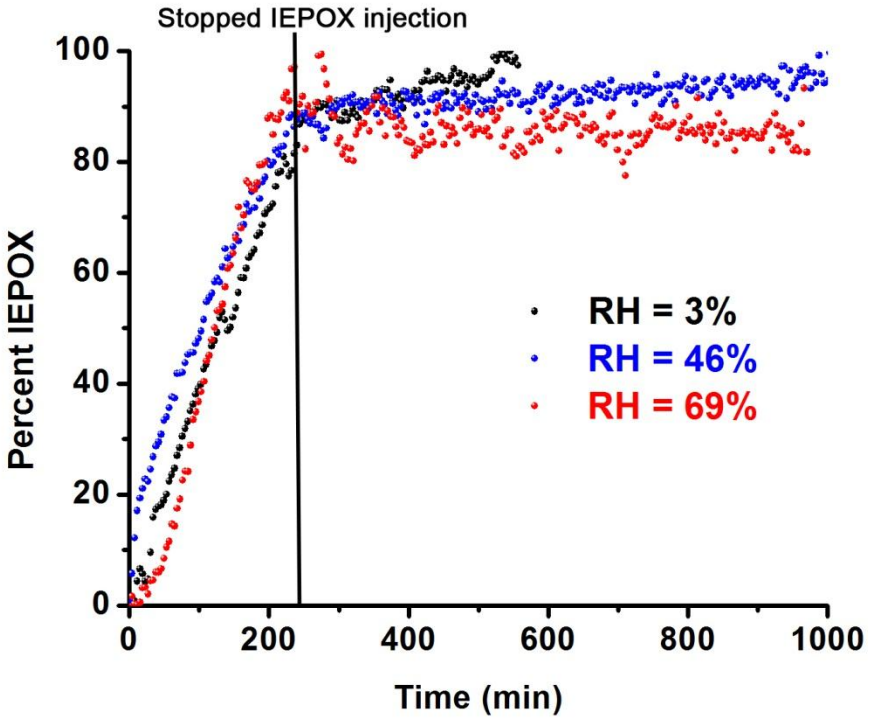

**Figure S3:** Top panel: OA grows in response to IEPOX gas-phase injection, but continues to grow after halting IEPOX injection, an indication that the system is not at equilibrium. Bottom panel: the ratio of the OA to gas-phase IEPOX starts off noisy and levels out as IEPOX is injected. The ratio continues to grow as gas-phase IEPOX stabilizes and OA continues to grow. The shaded panel where the ratio levels out is used in $\Phi_{OA/IEPOX}$ calculations.

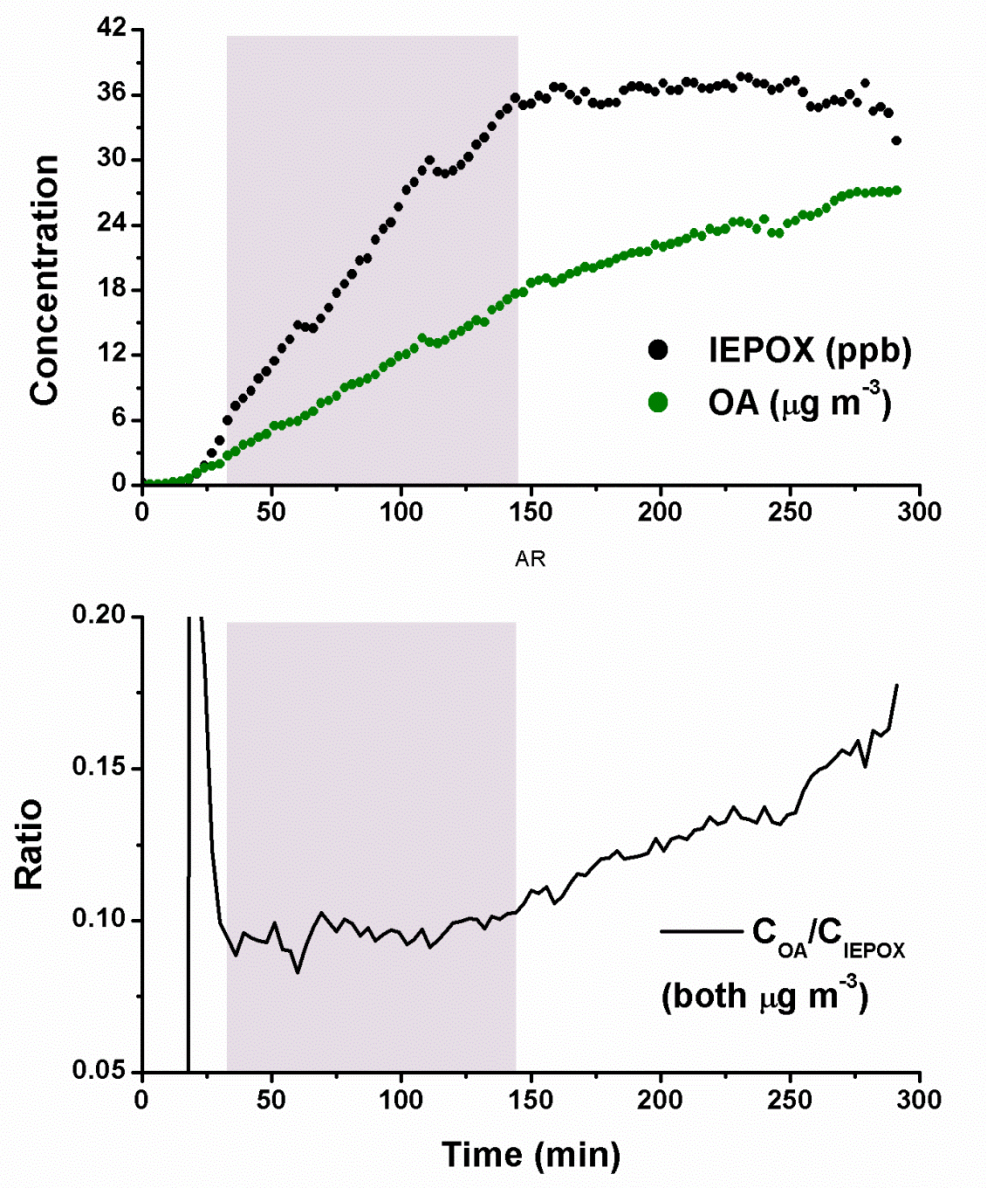

**Figure S4:** Typical behavior of the ratio of organic aerosol formed ( detected by AMS) to gas-phase IEPOX (detected by CIMS) during the course of an experiment.

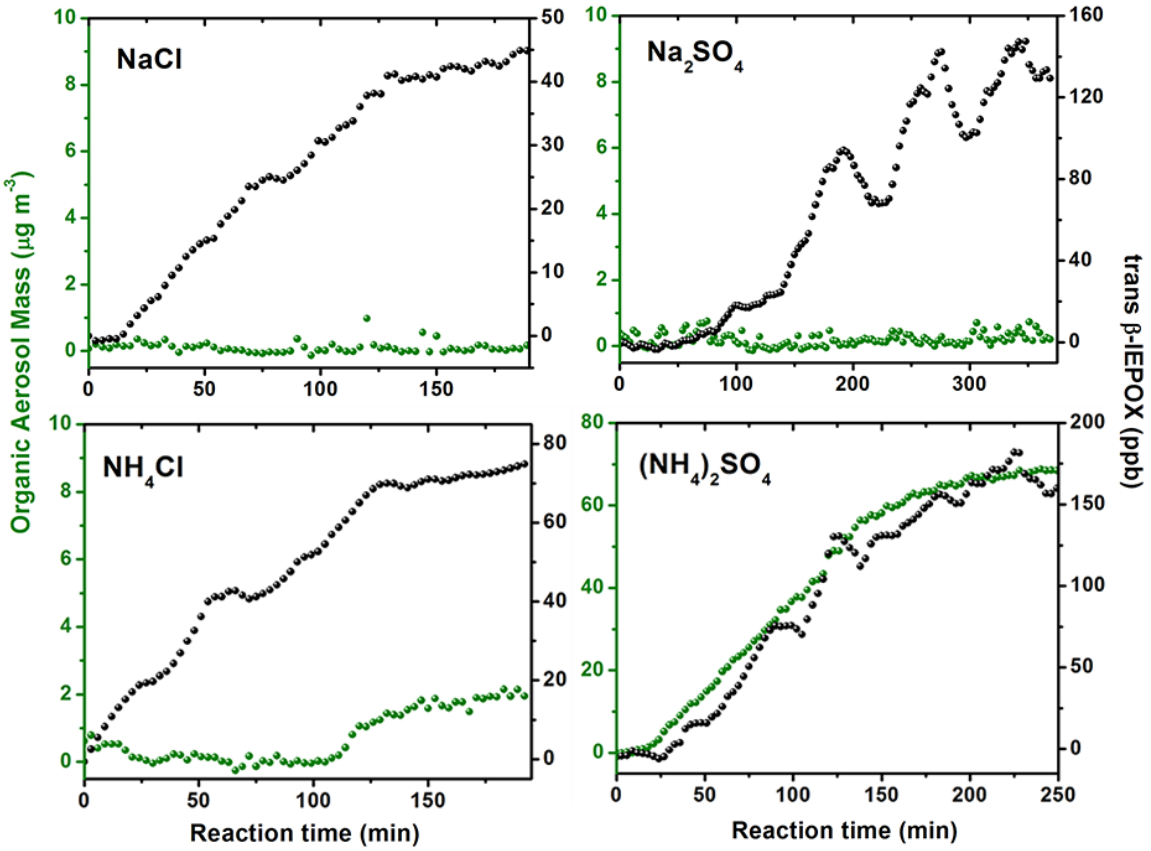

**Figure S5:** SMPS data showed an increase in particle volume when gas-phase IEPOX is injected onto wet NaCl seeds, which stabilizes over the course of the experiment. ToF-AMS, which sampled dried particles, did not observe OA formation – an indication that the OA is reversibly-formed in the liquid water of NaCl seeds (equilibrium partitioning) and that the un-reacted IEPOX is removed from the particle phase upon drying.

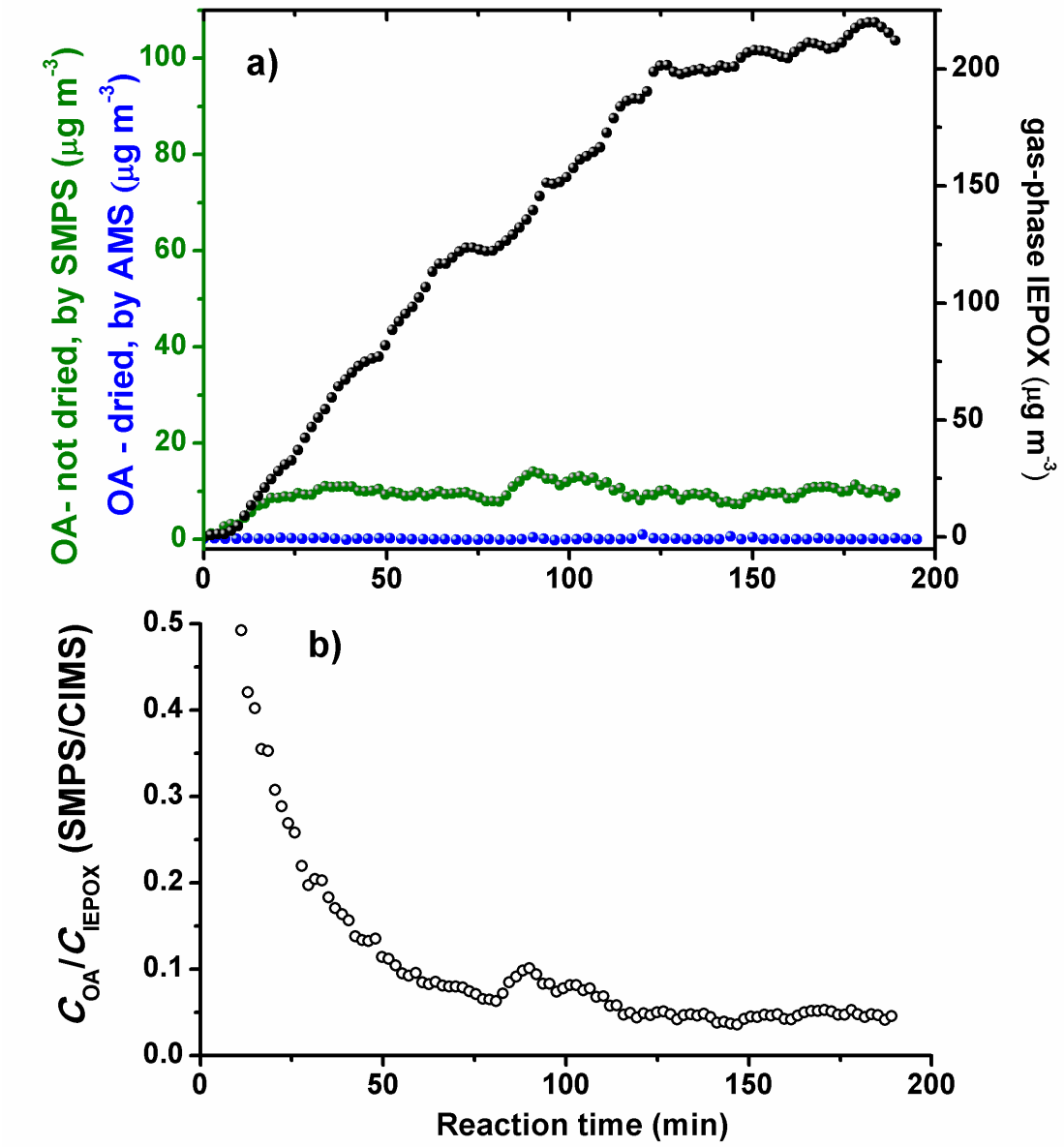

**Figure S6:** a) Total ion chromatogram for the IEPOX-derived OA collected onto a filter. The sharp peak at 1.36 minutes corresponds to the elution of the IEPOX-derived organosulfate. b) The mass spectrum corresponding to the 1.36 minute peak, showing that one peak ($C_5H_{11}SO_7^-$) dominates the spectrum. MSMS fragmentation (c) confirms organosulfates with the m/z 96.9581 ($HSO_4^-$) product ion.

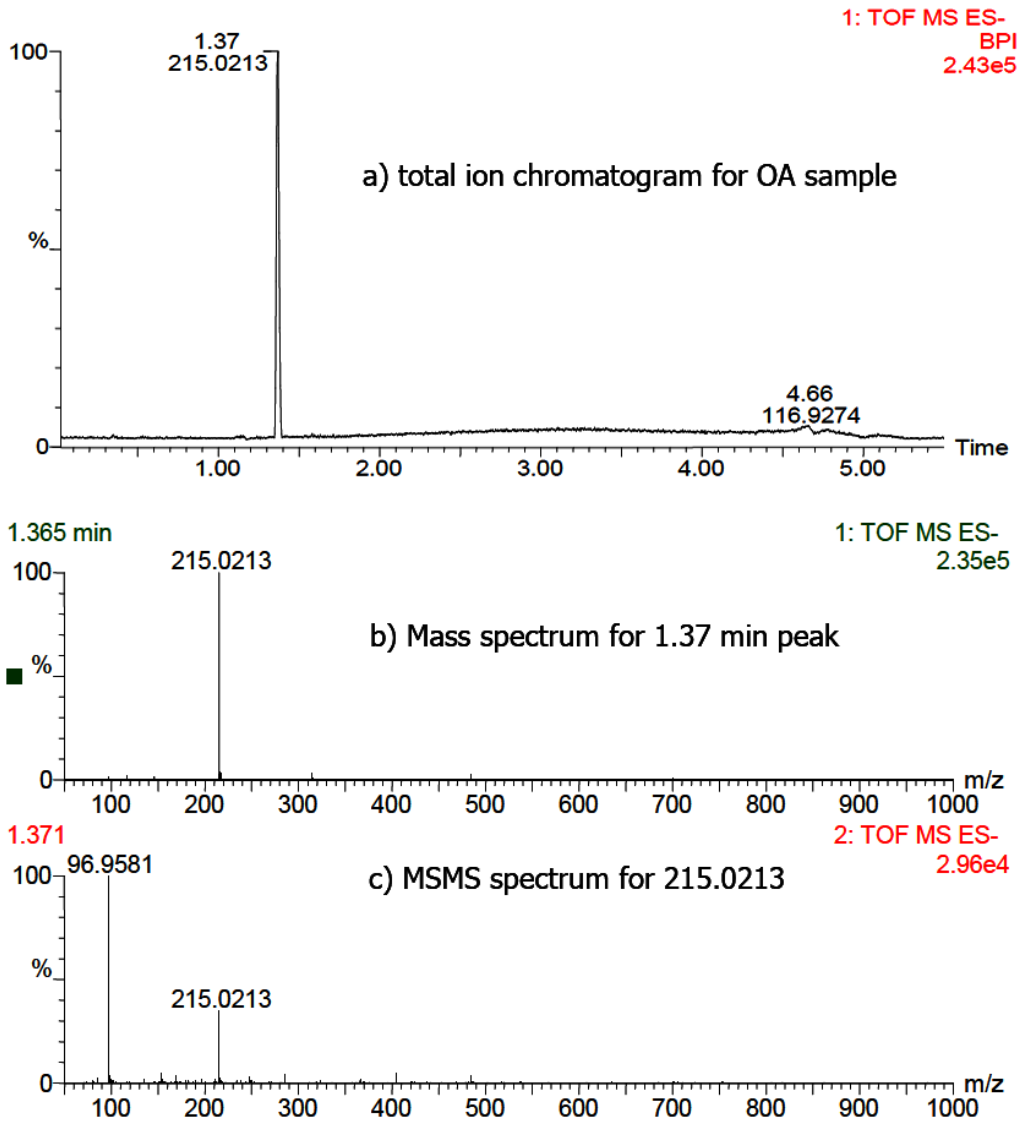

**Figure S7:** Proposed tracer mass fragments for IEPOX-derived OA correlate well ($R^2 > 0.99$) with the formation of OA mass.

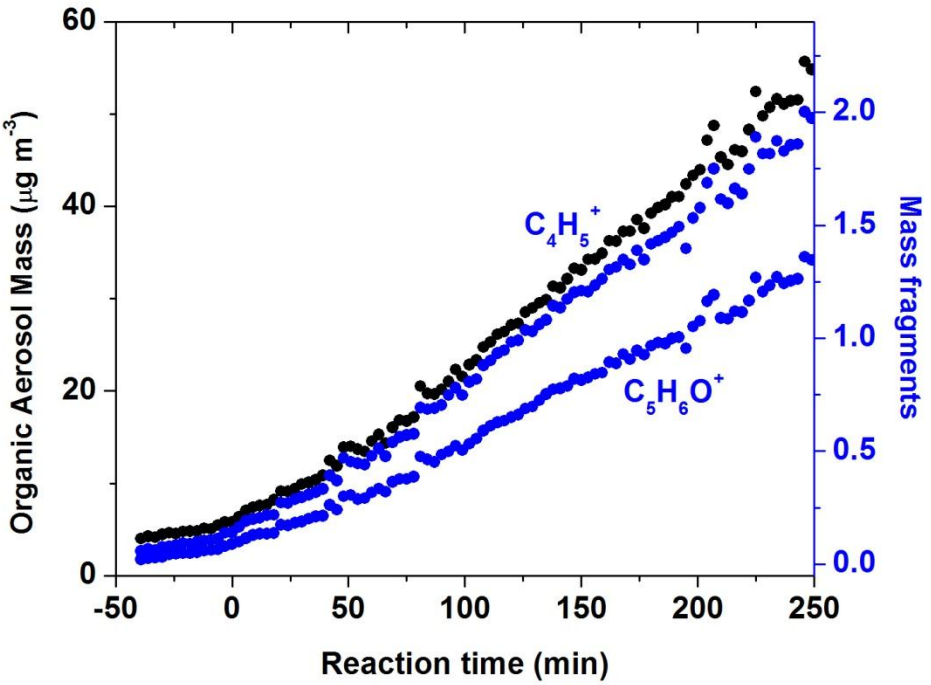

**Figure S8:** Correlation of four amine (C-N) fragments with the IEPOX tracer fragment ($C_5H_6O^+$) observed in ToF-AMS data for reactive uptake onto AS seeds.